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trol and the responsibility from the shop meeting and the local group to the national union. In the second place, while the referendum has remained the favorite method of making laws and is held to be the nearest approach to a truly democratic government, we have the frank testimony of the secretary of the union, who is willing to say after fourteen years' experience that "democracy in unionism is a failure." "No fault can be found with the principles of the referendum," he adds, "because all men should have a right to a voice and a vote in the conduct and management of their organization." Finally, the Wood Workers' Union has for many years wasted its energies through internal strife and disputes with other unions. In fact, one of the most serious and bitterly fought conflicts in the history of American labor has been the jurisdictional dispute between the Carpenters and the Wood Workers. Dr. Deibler and Mr. Blum reach substantially the same conclusions by different routes: jurisdictional disputes have arisen from two fairly distinct causes—first, the overlapping of trade boundaries, and, second, the uncontrolled personal ambition of some labor leaders. Jurisdictional fights, moreover, have invariably weakened the contending unions, and, in the case of the Amalgamated Wood Workers at least, have proved disastrous. Except in a few scattered localities, the union today exercises little or no influence on the conditions of employment. The volume contains a bibliography which will serve as an excellent guide to the available material.

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The American Girl in the Stockyards District. By LOUISE MONTGOMERY. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1913. Pp. 70. \$.25.)

Women in Trade Unions in San Francisco. By LILLIAN R. MATTHEWS. (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1913. Pp. 100.)

Artificial Flower Makers. By MARY VAN KLEECK. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1913. Pp. xix, 261. \$1.50.)

These studies constitute a useful addition to the growing literature relating to women in industry. The report by Miss Montgomery, who is a resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, deals chiefly with the entrance into industrial life of the Americanized daughters of immigrants in the stockyards neighborhood. It is

a study of conditions in a segregated industrial community, but a community which nevertheless resembles other foreign communities in Chicago and in other large cities of the country. What is said of the lack of preparation for industrial life, of the effects of too early employment on the health, morals, and industrial future of the girl workers, and of the attitude of the immigrant parents to child labor is in large measure true in our large foreign colonies wherever they are found. It is encouraging that some of the remedies proposed by Miss Montgomery, such as the establishment of pre-vocational classes in the elementary schools and of a vocational supervision and employment office in the central offices of the board of education, are already in progress in Chicago.

In preparing an account of trade unionism among women in the largest city of the Pacific coast while the early organizers are still living and fugitive historical materials are still available, Dr. Matthews has set an admirable example for other students. Her study is a comprehensive one that deals with the methods and circumstances of the women's organizations in fifteen different trades, and presents an analysis of the relation of women's work to men's work in the various trades discussed, together with an account of the social and industrial benefits that have come as direct or indirect results of organization. Various types of trade union structure are presented: independent women's organizations, women's unions affiliated with local men's unions, mixed unions dominated by men, and at least one example of a mixed union dominated by women—that of the United Garment Workers, in which "the men are few and the affairs of the union are entirely in the hands of the women." A few points of special local interest should be noted, such as the rehabilitation of the trade unions after the earthquake and fire, the question of competition with Oriental labor, and the attitude of the different groups of trade union women toward California's eight-hour and woman-suffrage laws.

Artificial Flower Makers is the report of an elaborate investigation in a relatively unimportant but interesting trade in New York City. During this investigation, 114 firms, all that could be found, were visited. The maximum number of women employed in the busy season is only 4,470 and dwindles down during the

slack season to a force of 873 women, 385 of whom are employed in feather making, an alternative industry. Flower making is a low-grade industry so demoralized by the vagaries of fashion that "in more than one half of the shops the workers must expect a dull period of three or four months in every year." It is an industry requiring almost no investment in buildings or machinery, and is carried on in small insanitary shops, in factory "lofts," and by home workers in tenements, for it readily lends itself to the home-work system and the number of home workers employed is greater than the number of workers employed in shops. It necessarily follows that the industry is characterized by low wages, long hours, short seasons, cheap work, haphazard methods of training.

We scarcely need to be told that "the demand in the trade is for cheap labor and, therefore, young girls are needed; and that the wages ahead for experienced workers are too low to make it worth while to train them in a school." Of special interest are the chapters that deal with home work and with the contrast between the French and the American industry. In conclusion one wonders whether progress does not lie in the abolition rather than in the rehabilitation of this trade in New York. So long as it remains a hand trade, it is probably better suited to French than to American conditions.

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NEW BOOKS

BERNSTEIN, E. *Die Schneiderbewegung in Deutschland. Vol. I. Geschichte des Gewerbes und seiner Arbeiter bis zur Gründung des deutschen Schneiderverbandes.* (Berlin: Buchh. Vorwärts. 1913. Pp. viii, 309. 6 M.)

BRUPBACHER, F. *Marx und Bakunin. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der internationalen Arbeiterassoziation.* (Munich: G. Birk & Co. 1913. Pp. 202. 3 M.)

CAPITANT, H. *Les accidents du travail survenus aux enfants âgés de moins de treize ans.* (Paris: Alcan. 1913.)

COLE, G. D. H. *The world of labour. A discussion of the present and future of trade unionism.* (London: Bell. 1913. Pp. vi, 443. 5s.)
To be reviewed.

COMMONS, J. R. *Labor and administration.* (New York: Macmillan. 1913. Pp. vii, 431. \$1.60.)

This book is a collection of twenty-two articles previously pub-